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ATARI PRELIMINARY

DISK OPERATING SYSTEM (DOS)
MENU COMMANDS

When DOS is called, it displays a list of programs on the screen. The list is shown below.

- A. DISK DIRECTORY
- B. RUN CARTRIDGE
- C. COPY FILE
- D. DELETE FILE(S)
- E. RENAME FILE
- F. LOCK FILE
- G. UNLOCK FILE
- H. WRITE DOS FILE

- I. FORMAT DISK
- J. DUPLICATE DISK
- K. BINARY SAVE
- L. BINARY LOAD
- M. RUN AT ADDRESS
- N. DEFINE DEVICE
- O. DUPLICATE FILE

A DISK DIRECTORY

This selection is used to display the filenames on a Disk Drive.

You must specify Search Spec and List File. Search Spec specifies the filespec for which you are searching; i.,e., D1 for Drive 1, a specific filename, etc. It is usually the Drive number where the diskette is located. List File stands for the Device where you want the searched filenames listed.

```

A.  DISK DIRECTORY      I.  FORMAT DISK
B.  RUN CARTRIDGE      J.  DUPLICATE DISK
C.  COPY FILE          K.  BINARY SAVE
D.  DELETE FILE(S)     L.  BINARY LOAD
E.  RENAME FILE        M.  RUN AT ADDRESS
F.  LOCK FILE          N.  DEFINE DEVICE
G.  UNLOCK FILE        O.  DUPLICATE FILE
H.  WRITE DOS FILE

```

User entry
DOS response
User entry. Default values
of the specifications are
supplied by DOS.

Examples:

All the Drive 2 files are listed on the Printer.

All the Drive 2 files are listed on the screen.

All the Drive 1 files are listed on the Printer.

All the Drive 1 files that have the form DO____.____ are listed on the screen.

B RUN CARTRIDGE

With this selection control is returned to the cartridge in the computer (left cartridge slot in the ATARI 800). If no cartridge is installed, the message NO CARTRIDGE appears on the screen. With the BASIC cartridge installed, the message READY appears on the screen. The READY message is also produced by pressing RESET.

C COPY FILE

This selection is used to copy from one filespec to another. The filespecs may not contain wild cards.

Copying from diskette to Program Recorder is not supported, but copying from Program Recorder to diskette is (see examples). The option /S signifies a short inter-record gap; one of the examples shows this option.

The option /A signifies append; one of the examples shows this option.

Examples:

```
SELECT ITEM
C RETURN
COPY--FROM, TO?
D2:PAYFILE,D1:PAYFILE.BAS RETURN
```

This example copies the file
PAYFILE in Drive 2 to PAYFILE.BAS
in Drive 1.

```
SELECT ITEM
C RETURN
COPY--FROM, TO?
MATH23.BAS, MATH45.BAS RETURN
```

This example copies the file
MATH23.BAS to MATH45.BAS, both
in Drive 1 (default).

```
SELECT ITEM
C RETURN
COPY--FROM, TO?
C:/S, NAMES.BAS RETURN
```

This example copies the file that
is positioned on the Program Recorder,
ready to be read. The file was recorded
with a short inter-record gap, making
it necessary to use the /S option. The
file is stored in NAMES.BAS in Drive 1
(default).

```
SELECT ITEM
C RETURN
COPY--FROM, TO?
E:\NAMES RETURN
PETER RETURN
PAUL RETURN
CTRL 3
```

The text entered on the keyboard
is placed in the file NAMES.
After a line of text is entered with
RETURN it may be altered by the screen
editor, but it will not be altered in the
file. Termination of text entry is
accomplished with CTRL 3.

```
SELECT ITEM
C RETURN
COPY--FROM, TO?
E:\D:NAMES/A RETURN
MARY RETURN
JOHN RETURN
FRANK RETURN
CTRL 3
```

This example is the same as the last one.
However, in this case the entered names
are appended to the file NAMES.

D DELETE FILE(S)

This selection is used to delete one or more files. Wild cards may be used in the filespecs.

Verification of deletion is requested by DOS. The option /N eliminates the verification step.

Examples:

```
SELECT ITEM
D 
DELETE FILE SPEC
TEMP.LST 
TYPE "Y" TO DELETE...
D1:TEMP.LST      ?
Y 
SELECT ITEM
```

In this example the file TEMP.LST is deleted.

```
DELETE FILE SPEC
SELECT ITEM
D 
TEMP3/N
SELECT ITEM
```

In this example the file TEMP3 is deleted without the verification step, since the option /N was specified.

```
SELECT ITEM
D 
DELETE FILE SPEC
TEMP*.*/N 
```

In this example all the TEMP files that have the form TEMP____ are deleted without the verification step, since the option /N was specified.

E RENAME FILE(S)

This selection is used to change the name of one or more files.
Wild cards may be used in the filespecs.

Examples:

SELECT ITEM
E
RENAME, GIVE OLD NAME, NEW
NAMES, SURNAMES

In this example, the file NAMES is
renamed SURNAMES.

SELECT ITEM
E
RENAME, GIVE OLD NAME, NEW
D2:*.BAS,*.8KB

In this example, all the .BAS
extenders in Drive 2 are changed to
.8KB.

F LOCK FILE

This selection is used to render a file inaccessible except for reading. A locked file can not be written to, appended to or deleted. The filespec of a file to be locked may contain wildcards.

A locked file is indicated by an asterisk before its filename in the Directory. An attempt to delete a locked file or write to it is identified as Error 167.

Example:

```
SELECT ITEM
F 
WHAT FILE TO LOCK?
DOS.SYS 
```

This example locks the DOS.SYS file.

G UNLOCK FILE

This selection is used to unlock a file or files previously locked. The filespec of a file to be unlocked may contain wild cards.

Example:

SELECT ITEM

G

WHAT FILE TO UNLOCK?

UNCLE

This example unlocks the file UNCLE.

H WRITE DOS FILE

This selection is used to copy DOS and the File Management System (FMS) from RAM to Drive 1.

Note. This selection is the one intended for writing a new DOS file, not selections C or O, which can not be used to create a bootable copy of DOS.SYS unless DOS.SYS is first renamed then copied.

I FORMAT DISK

This selection is used to format a diskette. Formatting writes a digital pattern on the diskette that allows data to be stored and retrieved from the diskette.

Example:

```
SELECT ITEM
I 
WHICH DRIVE TO FORMAT?
2 
TYPE "Y" TO FORMAT DISK 2
Y 
```

(Formatting takes almost 2 minutes)

SELECT ITEM

WARNING: Formatting a diskette destroys all the files on the diskette.

J DUPLICATE DISK

This selection is used to copy one diskette to another. The diskette to be copied is in the Source Drive and the copy is in the Destination Drive.

Programs in RAM are destroyed by the duplicating process, so DOS displays the reminder OK TO USE PROGRAM AREA?

When duplicating with one Drive, the available RAM is filled with copied files, then the data in RAM is copied to the destination diskette. If there is not enough RAM to duplicate the entire diskette in one operation, DOS will keep issuing instructions for the insertion of diskettes in the correct sequence.

CAUTION: Duplication to a diskette with files erases those files.

Example:

SELECT ITEM
J
DUP DISK - SOURCE, DEST DRIVES?
1;2
INSERT BOTH DISKS, TYPE RETURN
(Cursor appears while the diskette is being duplicated, a process that consumes several minutes for a full diskette.)

In this example, the Drive 1 diskette is duplicated in Drive 2.

K BINARY SAVE

This selection is used to save the contents of memory in a filespec. The starting and ending memory locations in hex must be specified. Append is accomplished with the /A option.

Examples:

```
SELECT ITEM
K 
SAVE -- GIVE FILE, START, END
D2: BINARY, 5D00, 5FFF 
```

In this example, the contents of locations 5D00 through 5FFF are saved in the file BINARY. Memory locations must be in hex.

```
SELECT ITEM
K 
SAVE -- GIVE FILE, START, END
D2: BINARY/A, 6200, 62DD 
```

In this example, the contents of locations 6200 through 62DD are appended to the file BINARY. Memory locations must be in hex.

To make a binary file run automatically, its starting address should be inserted in locations 2E0 and 2E1 hex (equal to decimal locations 736 and 737). For example, the following procedure may be used to convert the file BINFILE to one that automatically runs when loaded:

```
READY
POKE 736, STARTLO RETURN
POKE 737, STARTHI RETURN
DOS 
```

In this example, the starting address is given as STARTLO and STARTHI, decimal numbers that correspond to the low and high bytes of the address, respectively.

```
SELECT ITEM
K 
SAVE -- GIVE FILE, START, END
BINFILE/A, 2E0, 2E1 
```

L BINARY LOAD

This selection is used to load into RAM a file already saved with
BINARY SAVE .

Example:

SELECT ITEM
L
LOAD FROM WHAT FILE?
BINFILE

this example loads BINFILE.

M RUN AT ADDRESS

This selection is used to start execution of instructions
at a given address in hex.

Example:

SELECT ITEM
M
RUN FROM WHAT ADDRESS?
6000

This example starts execution of instructions
at address 6000.

N DEFINE DEVICE

The current implementation of this selection has several problems and may or may not be included in future releases of DOS. Users are advised not to use this selection until a new version of DOS is released. However, some examples of use are given in the following description.

With this selection ~~selected~~ the user must specify a logical device and a physical device. The specification acts as a definition of the logical device. The logical device can be re-defined any number of times.

Examples:

```
SELECT ITEM
N 
LOGICAL DEVICE, PHYSICAL DEVICE
P:,TEMP2.P 
```

In this example, the data sent to the Printer are stored in the file TEMP2.P instead of being printed.

```
SELECT ITEM
N 
LOGICAL DEVICE, PHYSICAL DEVICE
X:,P: 
```

In this example, the imaginary device X: is defined to be the Printer. Thus, all data referred to X: will be printed.